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Or \$2.50 if not paid within the year.

Advertisements, \$1 per square for 3 weeks;  
25 cents per square for each continuance.

ROBERT G. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS." —Washington.

VOL. XLVII.

GETTYSBURG, PA. MONDAY, JUNE 23, 1847.

NO. 40.

## COUNTY TREASURER.

ENCOURAGED by the suggestions of numerous friends, I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of *COUNTY TREASURER*, subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention. Should my political friends deem me worthy of their confidence, and elect me to the office, its duties will be promptly and faithfully discharged.

THOMAS WARREN.

Gettysburg, April 26.

## COUNTY TREASURER.

AT the suggestion of a number of friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of *COUNTY TREASURER*, and respectfully ask from my brother Whigs a nomination for the office, at their regular Convention.

ROBERT G. HARPER.

Gettysburg, April 19.

## COUNTY TREASURER.

IN compliance with the request of a number of friends, I respectfully present myself as a candidate for the office of *COUNTY TREASURER*, and solicit the nomination at the next Whig County Convention.

GEORGE LITTLE.

Gettysburg, May 10.

## COUNTY TREASURER.

IN accordance with the wishes of numerous friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of *COUNTY TREASURER*, and respectfully ask the nomination for that office, at the next regular Whig County Convention.

JOHN FAHNESTOCK.

Gettysburg, April 26.

## MEDICAL CARD.

DR. GILBERT informs his friends and the public in general, that he has formed a permanent partnership with CLAYTON A COWGILL, M. D., late one of the Resident Physicians of the PHILADELPHIA HOSPITAL at BLOCKLY. May 31.

## Keep it before the People, that

### Keller Kurtz,

OPPOSITE THE BANK,

KEEPS constantly on hand an assortment of STATIONERY—such as Letter, Cap, and Wrapping Paper, Ink, Wax, Wafers, Gold Pens, Steel Pens, Quills, Inkstands, Sand, Sand-Boxes, State, Silver and Wooden Pencils, Knives, Paper Cutter, Pocket Books, Bibles, Prayer and Hymn Books, &c. &c.

June 21.

## Sportsmen, Look here!

TWO first rate DOUBLE BARREL GUNS, (English manufacture) warranted, at the low rate of \$18 per piece, for sale at Kurtz's Cheap Book and Notion Store.

June 21.

HOVER'S

## First Premium Writing Ink.

From Dr. Hare, the celebrated Professor of Chemistry in the University of Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, Oct. 11, 1843.

"Dear Sir—Having tried your Ink, I will

thank you to send me another bottle, as I find it to be excellent.

I am yours, truly,

ROBERT HARE."

From Dr. Locke, of Cincinnati, distinguish- ed for his numerous scientific researches.

"Medical College of Ohio, Cincinnati,

January 17, 1843.

"Having used Mr. Hover's Writing Ink, I am satisfied that it is the best which has ever come to my knowledge, and especially it is excellent for the use of Steel Pens, and will not corrode them, even in long use.

JOHN LOCKE, Prof. Chemistry."

## Caution.

WHEREAS my wife, MARY CHRONISTER,

has left my bed and board without any

just cause, I hereby give notice to all persons

not to credit her on my account, as I shall not

pay any debts of her contracting.

PETER CHRONISTER.

Abbottstown, June 11, 1847.

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"Mr. Joseph E. Hover—Sir—A use of your

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an invaluable article for mending China, Glass

or Cabinet Ware.

CAMPBELL MORFITT,

Analytic Chemist."

For sale at the Manufactory, Wholesale and

Retail, No. 57 NORTH THIRD STREET, op-

posite Cherry Street, Philadelphia, by

JOSEPH E. HOVER, Philadelphia.

May 17, 1847.

## TO THE AFFLICTED!

## Compound Medicated Candy.

FOR the Cure of Colds, Coughs, Spitting of

Blood, Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping

Cough, Pains and Oppressions of the breast, and

all other Pulmonary complaints, and other dis-

eases which have a tendency to produce Con-

sultion. It serves also as an effectual clearer

of the voice.

This Candy is entirely a vegetable prepara-

tion, the principal ingredients being Horseradish,

Wild Cherry, Sarsaparilla, Bonsel, Elecampane,

Liquorice, Plaxseed, Iceland Moss, Prickly Ash,

&c. and will, if taken in time, relieve the sys-

tem from those distressing afflictions that tend

to Consumption.

One great advantage in this valuable medi-

cine is its cheapness, the public not being im-

posed upon by the enormously high prices

which are generally exacted for Patent and other

medical preparations. Each Package con-

tains directions. Call and try it!

Prepared and sold at the Confectionery and

Variety Store of the subscriber in West York

street, one square from the Court-house, and

next door to Thompson's Hotel. It can also be

had at S. FORSTER'S Drug Store.

The subscriber as usual continues his Ba-

ker, and is prepared to supply parties at the

shortest notice, with choice Cakes, &c.

Gettysburg, Nov. 9.

C. WEAVER.

ff

## Ported.

### FORGETFULNESS.

The dews of night may fall from Heaven  
Upon the wither'd rose's bed,  
And tears of loud regret be given  
To mourn the virtues of the dead;  
But morning's breeze the dews will dry,  
And tears will fade from sorrow's eye,  
Affection's pang be lulled to sleep,  
And even Love forget to weep.

The tree may mourn the fallen leaf,  
And autumn's winds bewail its bloom,  
And friends may have the sighs of grieve  
O'er those that sleep within the tomb;  
But soon will spring renew the flowers,  
And time will bring more smiling hours:  
In friendship's heart all grieve shall die,  
And even Love forget to sigh.

The sea may on the desert shore  
Lament its trace it wears away,  
The lonely heart its wail may pour  
O'er cherish'd friendship's fast decay:  
But when all trace is lost and gone,  
The waves dance bright and lightly on;  
Thus, soon affliction's bonds are torn,  
And even Love forgets to mourn.

### Miscellaneous.

How to go through the World.—It was the pious John Newton who said: "I endeavor to walk through the world as a physician goes through Bedlam; the patients make a noise, pester him with impertinence and hinder him in his business; but he does the best he can, and so gets through." There is truth and wisdom in that remark. At the present day, when there are so many opposing opinions, a man must be a very magician to pass along without coming in conflict with some of them. Whether he moves to the right or to the left, or stands still, he is sure to be roughly jostled by somebody. The only safe course is to move straight forward. The physician in Bedlam, may serve very well as our model. We are sent into the vast Bedlam of the world to try to benefit those therein. "Madness is in the hearts" of those with whom we come in contact, as the Scripture says, and they may often try to thwart our purpose or to put us in a passion. But we cannot afford to pause in the work assigned us, to reply to all that is heaped upon us, or to give vent to the rising feelings of impatience or anger. We must do our work—do it as well as possible—and then pass off to our rest and our reward. It does not matter how many attacks we encounter; the important matter is to do our duty—not needlessly exciting opposition, nor shrinking from it when unavoidable. Happy those who thus pass through the world.

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## Obey Orders if you Break Owners.

An old lady acquaintance of ours, recently employed a servant girl, fresh from the soil of "Green Erin." She was a most excellent and willing girl, and the old lady had formed the highest opinion of her. Whilst at tea one evening

# THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

## THINGS THAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN.

About three years since the relations between this country and Great Britain were in that condition, that the people of both countries looked upon war as imminent; and the impression was general, that it would be a long, a bloody, and a destructive contest. There was broad ground for the fear; and the trembling interests by which peace might be continued, and the dreadful alternative of war avoided, rested with the wise counsellors who had direction of the matters in discussion. Wisdom prevailed, and peace was unbroken. The jarring interests were regulated, and the two nations parted from their high wrought and fearful expectancies, into the rejoicings that were due to so great a consequence of diplomatic deliberations; as the continuation of peace between the most powerful nations of the old and the new world.

We are at peace with England, and we are sure we are the supporters of that portion of her people from which she has drawn the most numerous and reliable bodies of her soldiery, and we might add, perhaps, her seamen. It is a matter worthy of thought, therefore, to consider in what position England would have been placed had war actually broken out, and been in operation, while Ireland was suffering under the famine which has plunged her people to the very nadir point of misery and despair. It is a fearful state of things to contemplate, even in imagination, and it might have ended in tumbling the English central power into ruins.

Would it have been consonant with the spirit of vindictive warfare, that while our people were opposing England in battle, that a portion of the English people should feel the blessed influences of liberal charity dispensed by us? Would it have been permitted? Would it have been thought of, save by those whose ties of consanguinity would have lifted them above the hardening; and, we may add, debasing influences of warfare?—No voice of condemnation would have been raised against America, for failing to relieve enemies, even though those enemies lingered on the verge of utter starvation; and it is but too probable that the dreadful affliction would have been hailed as one of the opportunities through which we might hope to come out of the contest victorious.

England might have gathered the distressed people into her arms, but that would still have carried with them the necessity of support; and with our immense granaries shut from them, and the prevalence of the famine in many of the States of Europe, it would have been in question of no common magnitude and difficulty, how to obtain the necessary supplies. Her own limits could not furnish even trifling relief, and it is difficult whether, in the absence of American supplies, her wealth could have purchased.

In such a case, to what a state would the proud English nation have been reduced! How impotent would be her huge Navy, wanting the minds and funds to direct and wake its thoughts! How poorly fitted would she be to enter into a contest, when her armies would have to endeavor to earn their bread at the point of the bayonet in an enemy's country! Of how little account would be the bravery, skill, and science in her armies, while gaunt famine was paralyzing her people! Mountains of gold could not manufacture food, when the earth refused the materials.

It would have been a painful, and, perhaps, an unparalleled period, and the heart will swell with a deeper thankfulness, that, while the desolations of war have not been felt, God has given to us the abundance which has been poured forth for the use and relief of a stricken people, to gain their blessings, to convert prejudices into love, to rouse the admiration of the people of Europe, and to afford to us the pleasing reflections which attend true and timely charity. We may be permitted to indulge in a little egotism in so great a matter, for Ireland has become a testimony, ever-living and grateful, of American sympathy and benevolence.—U. S. Gazette.

The export of Flour from New York for fifteen days from the first to the fifteenth instant, exceeded one hundred and seventy-four thousand barrels, averaging nearly twelve thousand barrels per day, and yet the demand is undiminished and the supply abundant. The amount of flour exported from the U. States to Great Britain from the 1st of September last to the 11th of May, was one million six hundred and fifty-six thousand barrels. From September to the present time, therefore, the export of

Flour to Great Britain must have exceeded two millions of barrels. In the same time we have exported to the same country more than five hundred thousand barrels of corn meal, some two millions bushels of wheat, and how much corn I have no statistics before me to show. And yet the depots of provisions in the interior of our country are still reported to be well supplied and show no signs of exhaustion. What a picture does this present of the agricultural resources of the country?

The relief of the sufferers in Scotland, which has been sent from the U. States, has produced a most grateful sensation among the people. At Glasgow it has manifested itself in various acts of courtesy to Americans.

**Female Labor.**—Not far from \$5,000,000 are yearly earned in Massachusetts, by females employed in the various factories and manufactures of straw hats, stocks, &c. About 40,000 females are thus annually employed.

## LOCOFOCO EXTRAVAGANCE OF THE MEXICAN WAR.

There is no doubt that the expenses of the Mexican war could be greatly curtailed, if the Administration would only exercise that economy which a prudent man feels it his duty to do when transacting business as an agent. Instead however, of Polk and his advisers discharging their duty as they should, each day furnishes additional evidence of dereliction and waste. Such neglect, may, for the time being, draw flatterers around the President, who will sing hosannas right justly; but there is no likelihood that permanent advantages will be secured to the administration or the locofoco party by this system. The people being honest themselves, expect and insist upon their servants practicing the same virtue.

History, when too late, will be recalled to the memories of the culpable ones and show them their end. The fate of Mr. Van Buren awaits those now in power; and fearful retribution will come upon those, who, for the last two years, have disregarded the belief of an intelligent constituency.

The manner of merging this nation into war—the treatment which the commanders of our armies have received from the Administration and his friends in Congress—the Pass granted to the enemy of our country, Santa Anna—the tardiness of furnishing men and money to carry on a successful campaign—the neglect of the government in paying those who have been in actual service, and the waste and extravagance in conducting the war, will all be inquired into, when the next Congress assembles. And if these things are not satisfactorily accounted for, an incensed people will exercise their prerogative, and expel those in power from their places, in a manner no less severe than just. The people are not willing to see our quarrel with Mexico continued, as was the war with the Seminoles in Florida, to enrich a few party favorites, and bring distress upon every

hungry hordes of leeches, who have so long preyed upon the country. If they raised a *grito* or *pronunciamiento*, put them down by the bayonet—*pronunciamientos* would soon become unfashionable if the precious blood of those who started them was brought in jeopardy. Give but one of their revolutions a tragic turn—they have been costly factors heretofore—and the people would soon become sick of them.—These remarks have been hastily thrown together, but they may probably be as good as any speculations that can be offered. He who thinks that a lasting and beneficial peace can be made with Mexico, or believes that the American troops are soon to be withdrawn, is some one who has not been over the country—he starts in his belief from false premises, and judges a race of people by the ordinary rules which govern human nature, while it is notoriously fact that they have long since thrown all ordinary rules at defiance. The Chinese, when they painted hideous faces upon their walls to frighten off the English invaders, were not a whit behind these people when they get up their tremendous proclamations, and flatter themselves into the belief that what they say in them is all true—that they really are a great people, and able to contend with those whom they profess to despise.

Yours, &c. G. W. K.

**General Taylor and the War.**—The following is an extract from a letter from a Southern gentleman, said to be one of the most shrewd and far-seeing men in the country:

It is now certain that Gen. Taylor will be our next President; that is, if Providence will continue its protection over his life, as to this time it has done. His bright prospects are gall and wormwood to many a leading politician, and his advent to the Presidency will purify the political atmosphere of our country, and bring our Government back within the limits prescribed by the Constitution.

The war with Mexico is becoming more and more serious; every victory we achieve defers the prospect of peace. The capture of the capital, which will soon be effected, will only add to the desperation of that people. It is a strange infatuation with Mr. Polk and his Cabinet, which induces them to believe a peace possible. The Mexicans look upon it as a struggle for their national existence, and for their religion; and in this view they are not very wrong. They know that any peace they can make will be attended with a sacrifice of part of their country, and that the extent of our demands will be in a great measure regulated by our power to enforce them.

They have constantly before them the French invasion of Spain and its consequences. It cost France 700,000 men, and in the sequel Napoleon lost his throne, and they think that similar policy on their part will ultimately lead to our abandonment of their country. We may capture all their cities; but the 8,000,000 people of Mexico will yet remain to be conquered. In my opinion the plan brought forward by Mr. Calhoun, in the afternoon of the 12th inst, when the remains of Col. M'Kee, Lieut. Colonel Clay, Capt. Willis, and other brave Kentuckians were escorted from the Arsenal to the steamer which was to convey them to their surviving friends. This procession is represented by the New Orleans papers to have been a solemn and very imposing pageant.

**Memorandum by an Intelligent Gentleman from Maumee City, Ohio.**—On the borders of Lake Michigan, there are now in store, ready for transportation, a million of bushels of breadstuffs. It is estimated that the means of transportation will not clear out the old stock before the new comes in. The crops in Ohio bid fair for a full average.

**Queer Prejudice.**—There is a Methodist church in Charleston attended by colored people, but the blacks and mulattoes do not sit together. Two sides of the gallery are filled with blacks, while the third is occupied exclusively by the produce which came down, seven millions of dollars. This year it is largely on the increase, and will amount, certainly, to ten millions of dollars. And each succeeding year, for many years to come, holds out the promise of a steady, progressive increase in the extent and value of the trade.

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## A LETTER FROM THE ARMY.

### DEATH OF REV. DR. CHALMERS.

There is much speculation in the army as to what is to be the result—as to what will be the winding up of this war with Mexico. I can see no other result than the subjugation of the country entirely—or at least in bringing it under the protection of the United States. As a nation, Mexico is blotted out of the list—the candle of her independence is burned down to the socket. It left to herself, she would, in a few months, from her utter inability to govern herself, be torn and divided by intestine commotions.—No protection whatever could be given to life or property; there are no men in the country who could make

headings against the torments of abuses that would at once creep into every department; there is no money or means with which to establish a new and stable government. What then is she able to do? This is a question for wise heads to answer. Too utterly hopeless to be left to herself, I expect the better plan would be at once to take her under our protection. Let some honest and well-meaning man—there may be a few of them left—let some one of them be chosen or selected as President, and give him the assistance of a few thousand men to keep down revolutions, and all the hungry hordes of leeches, who have so long preyed upon the country.

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## HIGH PRICES AND WORKING MEN.

### From the Cleveland Herald.

**Hanging Native Mexican Citizens.**—The Norristown Herald says: We observe several locofoco papers in the interior of this State are endeavoring to have appeared, on the part of the Administration, to make political capital out of the present irritation in regard to the boundary of Texas. They assure the farmer is one of the leading characters respecting Santa Fe, dead in his bed. On prosecuting our inquiries, we ascertained the melancholy intelligence was but too true; that the Rev. Dr. Chalmers, the venerable father and leader of the Free Church of Scotland, had been discovered dead in his bed, on the 1st of May. The President claimed the Rio Grande, from the tariff of 1846, upon the people! Every one (locofoco editors included) knows that the present high prices were occasioned by the failure of the crops in Great Britain and Ireland, and in many countries on the continent of Europe, reducing a vast number of people to a state of starvation, and causing the death of thousands. That Polk caused this

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**Farmers' & Mechanics'**  
**WOOLEN FACTORY.**

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the public, that they still continue the manufacture of all kinds of WOOLEN GOODS, at their well known establishment, situated in York county, on the head-waters of the Little Conewago creek, about three miles from the Borough of Hanover, and seven miles from Littlestown, where they will manufacture all kinds of Woolen Goods to order.

**CLOTHS,**  
**Cassimere, Cassinots, Jeans,**  
**Flannels, Blanketing, Tweeds,**  
**Linsey, &c.**

All the above named goods will be made from the fleece, on very reasonable terms.—When wool is furnished by customers, Chain or Cotton Yarn will be found by the subscribers, and charged per yard, at the following rates—Cassinet, when well finished, 33cts; dark colors or mixed—Drab 28 to 30; Linsey fulled, 28cts; Linsey Flannels, (brown,) 25; Cloth, narrow, Drab, 10; dark colors, 50cts.; or if not so highly finished, accordingly less.

**CARPETING,**

of all kinds, made to order. Also, always on hand a supply of CARPET CHAIN and STOCKING YARN, which will be disposed of low.

**BLANKETING,**

white, all wool, full size, at 31-25 per piece—FLANNELS, Brown, all wool, 31-25cts. Cotton chain, white, 33cts. Prices for all others proportionably low.

**Fulling and Roll-Carding,**

will also be principally attended to at the establishment. Also, Blue Dyeing, or any fancy coloring done on short notice.

Work as far as above named, will be strictly attended to received and returned, at the following places, viz: at either of the stores in Hanover; at either of the stores in Littlestown; at his residence, in Union township, Adams county, near Littlestown; at Mr. John Busby's store, McSherrystown; at the public house of Mr. George Hersh, in New Oxford, or Francis Marshall's, near Oxford; the store of Mr. Minough, on the road leading from Hanover to York; at the house of Mr. John Snyder, in the Borough of Gettysburg; at Mr. Jacob Feaser's Saw-Mill, on the Aloway creek, on the Littlestown and Emmittsburg road; at the public house of Mr. Correll, on the road leading from Taneytown to Emmittsburg; at the house of Mr. Jacob Baumgardner, in Mountjoy township, Adams county; at the house of Mr. Abraham Zenz, (weaver,) in Carroll county, Md.; and at Abraham King's, Esq., in Hunterstown.

If any information in regard to the business should be required, by any person desirous of patronizing us, we will upon notice call at their residence, personally, and explain the nature of our business. The subscribers feel themselves much flattered by the large share of public patronage extended to them during the past year, and hope to receive a continuance of the same from their old customers, and to meet an increase, by their attention to business and desire to please. They have on hand a large and fine assortment of Goods, which they offer for sale very low, or in exchange for Wool, Soap, or any kind of Country Produce.

SAMUEL DILLER & SON.

June 7.

**DAVID HEAGY,**  
**Cabinet-Maker,**

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments for the very liberal patronage which has been extended to him, and takes this method of informing his friends and customers, and the public generally, that he still continues the CABINET MAKING in Chambersburg street, at his old stand, where those wishing first-rate Furniture can be supplied on the shortest notice.

Gettysburg, April 5.

**ELECTION NOTICE.**

THE School Directors of the Borough of Gettysburg hereby give notice, in accordance with a resolution passed at a Public Meeting on Tuesday last, that an election will be held at the Court-house, in the Borough of Gettysburg, on Saturday the 20th of June next, for the purpose of deciding whether the Board shall be authorized to purchase the "Old Academy," for the purpose of converting it into Public Schools.

The election will be held between the hours of 10 A. M. and 6 P. M. of said day, and proper officers will be appointed and tickets prepared for that purpose.

By order of the Board,  
 H. J. SCHREINER, Sec'y.  
 Gettysburg, May 10.

**NEW STORE,**

On the "One Price" Principle.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public of Gettysburg and its vicinity, that he has opened an entire

**NEW STOCK OF GOODS,**

which he intends to sell at

**The very Lowest Prices for CASH,**  
**OR EXCHANGE FOR COUNTRY PRODUCE.**

Believing that QUICK SALES, with SMALL PROFITS, when made for the money, and the naming the

**Lowest Price at First**

is more advantageous to both the buyer and the seller, he has concluded to try the principle in Gettysburg, fully hoping that the community will sustain him in his exertions to give them satisfaction.

He has taken the Store known as "McClellan's Corner," on the N. E. point of "The Diamond," where he will always keep a general assortment of

**DRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS,**  
**Groceries, Hardware.**

Q U E E N S T W A R E B B, &c.

together with all other articles that comprise a general assortment of Housekeeping Goods.

Just opened a beautiful assortment of

**BONNETS.**

E. H. DOCWRA.

June 7.

**NEW GOODS.**

CHEAPER THAN EVER.

George Arnold

HAS just received, and is now opening, as LARGE A STOCK OF FRESH GOODS as has ever been offered to the public in this place, and will be sold at the very low est prices—among which are CHEAP

Cloths, Tweeds, Cassimeres,

Summer Cloths, & Vestings,

with almost every article calculated for Gentlemen's wear.

**The Ladies' attention**

is particularly invited to a selection of beautiful

**FANCY GOODS,**

AMONG WHICH ARE

Plaid, Striped, & Plain Silks, GINGHAMS, LAWNS, MUS. DELAINES, Shawls, Bonnets, and BONNET TRIMMINGS,

with almost every article in the line of business

UP—Please call, examine, and judge for yourselves.

LEONARD STOUGH.

Gettysburg, April 20.

6t

Gettysburg, April 5.

CHAIRS! CHAIRS!

He has also, in connection with the Cabinet-making, commenced the CHAIR-MAKING, and is prepared to furnish those wishing Chairs at as reasonable rates as at any other establishment in the place, and of as good quality, made of the best materials and by one who understands his business.

All kinds of produce, and lumber, will be taken in exchange for Furniture, and the highest market price given.

COFFINS will be made at the shortest notice, and all orders promptly attended to, as usual.

DAVID HEAGY.

Gettysburg, March 22.

D. MCNAUGHEY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE in the Southwest Corner of the Public Square, one door west of George Arnold's Store, formerly occupied as a Law Office by John McConaughy, Esq. deceased.—He solicits, and by prompt and faithful attention to business in his profession, it will be his endeavor to merit confidence and patronage.

D. MCNAUGHEY will also attend promptly to all business entrusted to him as

AGENT AND SOLICITOR

For Patents and Pensions.

He has made arrangements through which he can furnish very desirable facilities to applicants, and entirely relieve them from the necessity of a journey to Washington, on application to him personally or by letter.

Gettysburg, April 5.

LAW NOTICE.

J. REED, of Carlisle,

PRESENTS his respects to his friends and informs them that he has made arrangements to continue to practice as usual in the Court of Adams county, under the new regulation of the times for holding them.

Feb. 2.

J. H. REED

HAS removed his Law Office to the room one door east of Mr. Wattles' Hotel, and immediately opposite Dr. Horner's.

April 5.

3m

W. B. MC CLELLAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE South East Corner of the Franklin House, formerly occupied as Sheriff's Office, by Geo. W. McClellan, Esq.

Dec. 23.

1f

Gettysburg Water Company.

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders in this Company are hereby notified that the Installments are all now due; and as the Directors are about to re-commence operations, money is indispensable. They are therefore requested to make payment as soon as possible, to the subscriber, Treasurer of the Company.

J. B. M'PHERSON, Treasurer.

May 3.

**BOROUGH SCHOOL ACCOUNT.**

JAMES MAJOR, Esq. Treasurer of the School Funds of the Borough of Gettysburg for the School year, ending June, 1847.

DR.

By amount of State appropriation for 1847, \$233 50  
 Tax assessed for 1847, 1327 50  
 Outstanding tax in hands of John Slentz, for 1840, 137 49  
 do. John Jenkins, for 1844, 46 22  
 do. James Major, for 1845, 120 00  
 do. Q. Armstrong, for 1846, 753 33  
 To cash received from Jno. Blocher, for tuition, 0 80  
 do. do. Samuel Cobean, do. 23 00

\$2611 90

CR.

By amount due Treasurer at last settlement, \$96 723

By amount paid Louis Houpt-Treasing, 112 654  
 John A. Houck, do. 109 00  
 John S. Hawk, do. 160 00  
 William Witherow, do. 140 00  
 "headore Ditterline, do. 180 00  
 Robert S. Paxton, do. 40 00  
 Ann M. Curdy, do. 126 00  
 Elizabeth Keech, do. 120 00  
 Matilda Scanlin, do. 96 00  
 Jesse Sibbs, do. 60 00  
 Peter Weikert for Rent to April 1st, 1847, 24 00  
 Colored Congregation, Rent, 7 50  
 Sundry persons for Wood and Sawing, 70 894  
 Sundry incidental expenses and repairs, 58 964  
 Additional release to Jno. Jenkins, 2 50  
 Fees and Releases to James Major, Collector of 1845, 19 372  
 Outstanding tax in hands of John Slentz, 1840, 109 86  
 do. John Jenkins, 1844, 17 67  
 do. Q. Armstrong, 1845, 553 94  
 do. Henry Welty, 1847, 347 56  
 Balance in hands of Treasurer, 60 73

\$2611 90

We hereby certify that the foregoing account of JAMES MAJOR, Esq. Treasurer, has been examined and found correct.

D. MCNAUGHEY, Pres't.

H. J. SCHREINER, Sec'y.

June 7.

3t

COACH MAKING.

WE leave to inform those residents of Adams County, who may be afflicted with NERVOUS OR OTHER CHRONIC DISEASES, that they have purchased

COAD'S PATENT GRADUATED GALVANIC BATTERY & INSTRUMENT POLES,

for Medical purposes alone. This instrument is the only one now known, that can be applied with safety to the most tender organs, as the eye and ear. They have in their possession the highest testimony of its efficacy, not only from Professors of Universities and Colleges, but from many who have obtained cures and relief from maladies considered incurable by other remedies. This instrument may be found useful in Chronic Rheumatism, Tic Dolorous, Spasms, Paralysis, or Palsy, General Weakness and other diseases incident to Females. The fluid is conveyed through the system, not by shocks as heretofore, but by a continued and gentle stream, which is rather agreeable than otherwise.

They are ready to operate on those who may apply, at the Office of Dr. BELL, and those who cannot be removed, will be waited on at their residence.

Gettysburg, Feb. 23.

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## THE SENTINEL.

## GETTYSBURG:

Monday, June 28, 1847.

FOR GOVERNOR,

GEN. JAMES IRVIN,  
Of Centre County.FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,  
Joseph W. Patton, of Cumberland Co.

## County Convention.

On Saturday next, the Whigs of Adams county are called upon to choose Delegates to meet on the Monday following, to settle a Ticket for our support. Although it occurs at a very busy season, it is desirable that a full and fair expression of the public feeling in regard to the different candidates should be given, and it is hoped that the Whigs of the country, therefore, will be induced by this consideration, to devote a part of the day to an attendance upon this duty.

At the late Commencement of Jefferson College, Canonsburg, Pa. the Honorary Degree of D. D. was conferred upon the Rev. James C. Watson, of Gettysburg.

The "Columbian Magazine," for July, has been received. Its embellishments are "Sugar-off" — Navy Island — and the Fashions for July. Music — "The Spirits Whisper." The contents are all original.

## Death of Lieut. McHaffey.

Lieut. FRANCIS MEHAFFET, late of Carlisle, died in New Orleans on the 13th inst. He was attached to the 11th Regt. U. S. Infantry.

The Rev. E. J. NEWLIN, Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Carlisle, has resigned his charge.

The farmers in Maryland and Virginia have commenced the grain harvest, and it is found to be much more abundant than had been anticipated. The Charlestown (Va.) Free Press says — "There will be a larger yield than that of last year, and the quality of the wheat of a much higher order."

## Col. Doniphan's Command.

The brave regiment of Missourians, under the command of Col. Doniphan, which travelled over so great an extent of Mexican territory, and about whose safety so much apprehension was felt, has arrived at New Orleans, where they are to be mustered out of service, their term having expired. They are quite the "Jions of the town," and excite universal attention by their appearance. During their march, the advance guard had a contest with the Camanche Indians, which lasted two hours, when the Indians fled, leaving 15 dead on the field, and many were carried off. Nine Mexican prisoners, who had been captured by the Indians, were restored to liberty, and about 1000 horses and mules, stolen from Mexicans, were returned to the owners.

The Baltimore Volunteers are now on their way home from Mexico, their term of service having expired.

## Towboat Explosion.

On the morning of the 14th inst. near New Orleans, the tow-boat Porpoise, while bringing up two vessels, burst all her boilers, tearing away all the upper deck, and killing and wounding several persons. The tow-boat and one of the vessels were completely wrecked. Two persons were killed on board the boat, and five badly scalded. Seven persons on board the vessels were much injured.

A fireman named Michael, a native of Harrisburg, lost his balance, when the train of cars was in rapid motion, near Elizabethtown, on Wednesday last, and fell to the ground. The whole train passed over his arms, crushing them to the collar-bone. He died in two hours after the accident.

## The License Law Pronounced Unconstitutional.

The Legislature of Delaware having passed a law at its last session, authorizing the people of the several "hundreds" to decide by vote whether licenses to sell ardent spirits therein should be granted or not, and an election having been held under it with opposite results in different Districts, the question of the Constitutionality of such an act was taken before the High Court of Appeals of that State, and all the Judges — consisting of Chancellor Jones, Chief Justice Booth, and Judges Milligan, Harrington, and Hazen — concurred in deciding the act to be unconstitutional. Among the counsel opposed to the law was the Hon. John M. Clayton, and the position which he assumed was that the power to legislate having been conferred by the Constitution on the Legislature, it was its duty to pass laws absolute in their provisions, and not leave them to go into effect or not on the contingency of a vote of the people resulting in a particular manner. He argued in favor of this with great force as a Conservative Principle upon which the stability of the Government and the inviolability of the Constitution depended. The Court adopted his view, and the act was declared to be null and void. As the principle determined in Delaware is equally applicable to Pennsylvania, the grant of the Legislative power being the same in both, it follows, if the decision just mentioned be correct, that a similar law passed by our Legislature and applied to several Counties, must be also unconstitutional.

Some of the Tavern keepers in Chester county, where the people decided against license, have determined to test the question, and have employed, it is said, Vice President DALLAS, Mr. CLAYTON, and other eminent counsel, to argue it — York Republican.

The idea that we must interrupt all National improvements — the most necessary and glorious and profitable of all the works of nations — in order that every shilling shall be devoted to the waste and folly of war, is a commentary upon the civilization and rationality of the age. "The worst peace," said Franklin, (and it was said before him by Cicero,) "is better than the best war." We shall gain some experience of this fact from the Mexican contest, which will leave behind it a heavy public debt and a great pension list, greater than we have ever had before, the weight of which we shall feel for half a century. A few years of such experience, and we shall learn the further lesson that a year of peace is of greater account to human happiness than an age of glory — North American.

The President of the U. States was very handsomely received at Baltimore and Philadelphia. He left the latter city on Friday morning for New York, where he was to meet with a very imposing reception, magnificent arrangements having been made by the authorities.

## Late from the Army.

The U. S. ship Massachusetts, Capt. Wood, arrived at New Orleans on the 19th, from Vera Cruz, whence she sailed on the evening of the 11th inst. The Massachusetts brings over 155 sick and wounded soldiers, under charge of Dr. Tudor.

The vomito is represented as on the increase at Vera Cruz.

Quite the most important intelligence brought by this arrival relates to an attack upon a large party by the Mexican guerrillas, which has been partially successful. By the Fanny we learned that a train was to leave Vera Cruz on the morning of the 5th inst. for Puebla, under command of Lieut. Col. McIntosh. The train had in charge \$225,000 in specie, of which sum \$100,000 belonged to the Paymaster's Department, the remainder to the Quartermaster's. One hundred and twenty-five wagons and six hundred pack mules were in the train, which was escorted by 800 troops.

The train left Vera Cruz on the night of the 4th inst., and on Sunday, the 6th, when it had advanced about twenty-five miles, it was attacked by a large party of guerrillas. The place was well selected for the purpose by the Mexicans, being represented by a defile broad enough for a single wagon only. It is said, too, that slight works had been thrown up by the Mexicans to obstruct our advance. The attack was made upon each extremity of the train and upon the centre at the same time, the principal point, however, being the wagons, which were supposed to contain the specie.

Private accounts represent that the attack was so far successful that forty of our wagons were destroyed — though not those containing the specie — two hundred mules loaded with subsistence taken, and thirty of our men killed. The American Eagle of the 9th says our loss is variously estimated at from four to twenty, but private accounts, from responsible sources, give the loss, as we have done, at thirty men.

The shock was so severe that Col. McIntosh determined not to hazard an advance without reinforcements. Our troops accordingly entrenched themselves behind their wagons, and despatches were sent off to Gen. Cadwallader, to the 7th inst., with a force of about five hundred men, and four howitzers. Private accounts say further, that on the 10th a part of the voltigeurs also left, with four howitzers, to join the train.

The Eagle represents that our troops received the attack with the utmost coolness, and that the enemy, being repulsed, fell back towards the Puente Nacional, which some suppose they may attempt to defend. No later news from the train had been received the morning of the 11th, the day the Massachusetts left.

No later news had been received from the army of Gen. Scott. The reason is obvious; for the present, at least, all communication has been entirely cut off. We do not regard this as at all alarming, for Gen. Cadwallader will no doubt open a passage to Jalapa at once; but it indicates a necessity for some cavalry force upon the line to clear away the brigands which infest it, and who must have mustered in greater force than had been anticipated to attack a train guarded by 800 troops.

But the audacity of these guerrillas does not stop here. They are entering Vera Cruz and stealing our horses. For several nights alarms had been created in the city by these predatory attempts. Private letters say that sixty horses were stolen from one pen in the immediate vicinity of the town. A regiment of Texas rangers, it seems to us, would find ample scope for employment in the vicinity of Vera Cruz.

The Postmaster General has instructed his deputies throughout the Union, to forward in the mails, without pre-paying, all newspapers coming from the offices of publication.

We are requested by the Proprietor of the "COLD SPRING," to say, that the Constables and Supervisors of the different Townships will be proceeded against according to law — indictment, &c., if there be not Guide-boards put up at once on the various roads leading to "Cold Spring" (Sweeney's).

Slaves Emancipated by Thousands.

M. Rumini, one of the principal proprietors in Russia, yielding to the impulse of a noble heart, has suddenly granted complete enfranchisement to EIGHT THOUSAND SERFS of both sexes, who belonged to him in the governments of Nijni and Riazan, and what is more admirable in his conduct is, that completing his work of charity, he has abandoned to this population, restored to liberty by him, for a trifling rent, the enjoyment of the domains over which they are diffused.

A little son of Mr. Gowin Mallory, of North Adams, (Mass.) died on Sunday from eating the poisonous substance on friction matches, which he had obtained access to.

Singular Death. — A young man, named George Clark, of Cumberland, Md., came to his death by a sharp pick, which he had stuck in the ground, placed a shingle on top, and made a seat of, suddenly piercing his body, the shingle breaking in two. The accident occurred on Saturday, and he died on Monday.

The exports of flour from New York since the 1st inst. are upwards of 250,000 barrels, or more than 10,000 barrels per day. The exports of Corn, Wheat, and Barley, during the same time, were nearly a million of bushels — about forty thousand bushels a day. The Express says that this is an amount of export altogether unprecedented.

Important Arrest. — Capt. Canot, the proprietor of a very extensive slaving establishment on the Coast of Africa, was arrested in New York city, on Monday, by officer Smith, charged with having violated the laws of the U. States relative to the slave trade, by having, in December last, fitted out, at New York, the Chancellor, to be engaged in the slave trade, in which he himself went as passenger to the coast of Africa.

## Purchase of the Academy.

In pursuance of public notice, an election was held in this Borough on Saturday last, for the purpose of deciding whether the Board of School Directors shall be authorized to purchase the "Old Academy," for the purpose of converting it into Public Schools." The proposition was negatived by the following decisive vote:

For the Purchase, 6  
Against the Purchase, 154

## Painful Intelligence.

It is with deep regret we mention that Mr. KENNER, of Hagerstown, who was so severely injured at Carlisle a few weeks ago by the Negro mob, died on Saturday morning from the effects of his wounds; and on the same day, his remains were removed to Hagerstown for interment. We sympathize deeply with his interesting family, who have thus been deprived of a husband, father and brother, by the act of a brutal mob. Those negroes in Carlisle prison, charged with the riot, will, of course, be tried now for murder. We learn verily, from Carlisle, that great excitement prevails there since the death of Mr. Kennedy, and fears were entertained of an out-break against the negroes.

It is also rumored that Professor McCleary, of Dickinson College, had been arrested on the charge of inciting the riot, and was in prison.

We hope no improper means may be resorted to — but we trust that, if clearly found guilty by the proper tribunals, those concerned may feel the indignant arm of justice for having deprived a family of an endeared member and society of a highly respected citizen.

Accounts from Gen. Taylor are that he is not to advance on San Luis. Gen. Scott has required seven of Gen. Taylor's regiments to join him by the way of Vera Cruz. It is thought, however, that there will be some skirmishing between Monterey and Camargo, as Ureña is in that neighborhood with 4,000 cavalry.

The extensive Iron Works of the Mount Savage Company, near Cumberland, Md. are perfectly idle, work being entirely suspended. The cause is said to be the continued inability of the company to satisfy the debts due the workmen.

A Maryland Local State Convention was held at Annapolis on Thursday last, to nominate a candidate for Governor. On the first ballot, the Hon. PURLIE FRANCIS THOMAS, of Talbot county, was nominated.

Godey's Lady's Book, for July, has been received. It has 24 embellishments, useful and ornamental, and 12 extra pages of reading matter. Godey does his best to "keep ahead."

The One Hundred Anniversary of Princeton College will be celebrated to-morrow and next day. Addresses are to be delivered to-morrow by Hon. W. Green, Chief Justice of New Jersey, and Rev. Dr. Alexander, of New York; and on Wednesday the Commencement Exercises and Alumni meetings will take place.

Extensive preparations have been made for the accommodation of strangers, as a very large attendance of the Alumni is expected.

The Commencement of Mt. St. Mary's College, near Emmitsburg, will take place on Wednesday next. The Commencement of Dickinson College, at Carlisle, on the 8th of July.

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We are requested by the Proprietor of the "COLD SPRING," to say, that the Constables and Supervisors of the different Townships will be proceeded against according to law — indictment, &c., if there be not Guide-boards put up at once on the various roads leading to "Cold Spring" (Sweeney's).

A Nursey in Pennsylvania. — The Catholics have purchased the beautiful estate of Mr. Cowperthwait, on the Delaware river, near Andalusia, Bucks co., for \$30,000. It is stated that it is to be converted into a nursey.

Shocking outrages are occasionally perpetrated by members of the Army in Mexico. A recent letter states that a volunteer killed a woman in Matamoras because she refused him whiskey. Another killed a man for the same offence, as he called it.

A Remarkable Coincidence. — Mr. W. Reed, of Carlton, Orleans county, New York, born in Covington, Hampshire county, Mass., was the 7th child of his parents, and born the 7th day of the week, the 7th day of June, in the year 1777, and was 70 years old the 7th day of June, 1847.

The City of Dublin has sent an address to the city of New York, returning the grateful thanks of the Irish people for the relief extended to them. The address says:

Permit us to request, that you, sir, as the chief municipal officer of the first city in the United States, will convey the expression of the gratitude, never to be forgotten, of the Irish people, to the citizens of the vast Western Republic, for the zeal and liberality displayed by them, in attending to the calls of suffering humanity in our far-off country.

Singular Death. — A young man, named George Clark, of Cumberland, Md., came to his death by a sharp pick, which he had stuck in the ground, placed a shingle on top, and made a seat of, suddenly piercing his body, the shingle breaking in two. The accident occurred on Saturday, and he died on Monday.

The exports of flour from New York since the 1st inst. are upwards of 250,000 barrels, or more than 10,000 barrels per day. The exports of Corn, Wheat, and Barley, during the same time, were nearly a million of bushels — about forty thousand bushels a day. The Express says that this is an amount of export altogether unprecedented.

Important Arrest. — Capt. Canot, the proprietor of a very extensive slaving establishment on the Coast of Africa, was arrested in New York city, on Monday, by officer Smith, charged with having violated the laws of the U. States relative to the slave trade, by having, in December last, fitted out, at New York, the Chancellor, to be engaged in the slave trade, in which he himself went as passenger to the coast of Africa.

The Night after the Battle. — A correspondent of the N. O. Delta gives the following brief description of the field of Buena Vista on the night after the battle:

"Saddened more than I would desire to admit, I moved over the field which was so recently the scene of such bloody strife, and terrible were the evidences of that day's carnage. The shattered bodies, which made death appear to the poor sufferers a thing to be desired, and the horses, whose riders in many instances lay motionless beneath them, were struggling in the agonies of death. I perceived many a little band silently moving about, in whose faces were strangely blended the desire to find, and the fear of finding, the friends whom they sought among the dead. On arriving at that part of the field near the mountains, to the left of our position, where a portion of our little army received during the day the fiercest charges of the enemy, I saw the bodies of many a fallen foe, and felt how dearly our brave artillery made the enemy suffer for the guns they were compelled to abandon. I saw many of my countrymen cold and motionless where they fell, mingled with the enemy — defiance still on their brows, their swords still grasped in their hands, and I knew they were undaunted and unwavering to the end."

A Flour Swindle. — Honest traders in Flour were well swindled in Buffalo, N. Y., on the day the steamer arrived.

Some one sent a despatch placing flour at sixty shillings; but a leading house in the city of New York sent the correct figure to their agent, who soon sold the sixty shilling people all they wanted.

There has been robbery somewhere, and I knew they were undaunted and unwavering to the end."

Strawberries and Cream. — Some idea of the supplies daily brought to the New York market, may be gathered from the fact that 72,600 baskets of strawberries, and 50,000 quarts of milk, were brought to that city by the Erie Railroad, on Wednesday morning.

Bragg's Battery. — It is stated that each gun of Bragg's battery, at Buena Vista, was discharged upwards of two hundred and fifty times during the battle!

A kind-hearted old lady in Newburyport, Mass. lately sent Victoria a box of "Pop'd Corn," and by the last steamer she received a letter, acknowledging the corn." The old lady was so pleased to think she had got a letter from a Queen, that it ruly seemed to her as if she should go off."

The officers and crew of the frigate United States, now on the coast of Africa, contributed \$653 for the relief of the suffering poor in Ireland and Scotland.

V. B. PALMER, Esq. N. W. corner of Third and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, and 160 Nassau street, (Tribune Buildings) New York, and W. corner of Fayette and North streets, Baltimore, is our authorized Agent for receiving advertisements and subscriptions to the "Annals of Sixty Years," and collecting and receiving the same.

Baltimore Price Current.

Flour,	6 37 to 6 50
Wheat,	1 30 to 1 35
Rye,	90 to 92
Corn,	85 to 90
Oats,	58 to 60
Beef Cattle,	6 25 to 8 00

MARRIED.

At Gettysburg, on Thursday the 24th inst., by the Rev. C. F. Hossler, Mr. HENRY LYRICK, of Hunterstown, to Miss ORIANA GRIMES, from near Taneytown, Md.

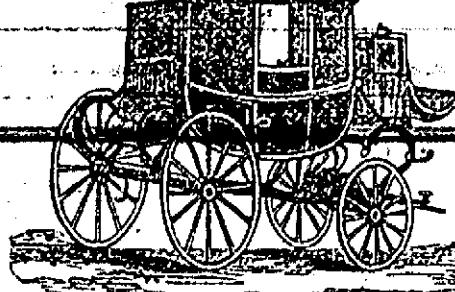
On the 25th of May, by the Rev. J. G. Wolf, Mr. ELIJAH FLEAGLE, to Miss MARY ANN HANKEY — both of this county.

On the 21st inst., by the Rev. Mr. Dietz, Mr. LEWIS OVERBAUGH, to Miss MARGARET GOETZ — both of Germany township.

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# THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

## COACH MAKING.



### NEW YORK IN PHILADELPHIA.

The recently constructed  
MODEL OF NEW YORK,  
IN CARVED WOOD.

BY E. PORTER BELDEN,  
Is now on exhibition for a short time at the  
ASSEMBLY BUILDING.

Corner of 17th & Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia.

THE expense of transporting and fitting up  
this immense work at each place is so  
great, that its exhibition is necessarily confined  
to the larger cities. This notice is therefore  
given to those inhabitants of this vicinity who  
will be soon visiting Philadelphia, that they  
may have an opportunity of seeing what is uni-  
versally acknowledged the greatest piece of  
art and mechanical skill ever produced in this  
country.

This model is a perfect fac-simile of the Me-  
tropolis, and all things therein, to the minutest  
details, including Streets and Alleys, Public ed-  
ifices, Houses, Stores, Out-Buildings, Elevations  
and Depressions, the Shipping, Steamboats,  
Wharves, Railroads, Cars and Locomotives,  
Magnetic Telegraph, Door Yards, Fences,  
Trees, Lumber and Coal Yards, Awnings, Lamp  
Posts, Pavements, and even the smallest objects  
in the city. By inspecting this Model a person  
can point out any object in New York, as well  
as if he were looking upon the actual city.

This work has been prepared at an expense  
of over \$20,000!

It was in progress for more than a year, and  
upwards of 150 persons were employed in its  
construction. These were artists of the highest  
class, both American and European. Their  
names have been already given to the public,  
Over the Model is an

IMMENSE CANOPY  
Of Carved and Ornamental Work, in Gothic  
Architecture, nearly 15 feet high.

Forming compartments in which is represented  
COLLECTION OF OIL PAINTINGS,  
Of the Leading Business Establishments of the  
City.

Hours of Exhibition from 9, A. M., to 10 P. M.  
Admission 25 cents. Season Tickets 50 cents  
Children under 12 years of age, half price.

This work is exhibited throughout the coun-  
try under the sanction of the Mayor and Com-  
mon Council of the City of New York.

June 14.

3t

DENTISTRY.

DR. J. LAWRENCE HILL,

Dental Surgeon,

He is located permanently in Gettysburg,  
and as his intention is to devote himself  
entirely to the practice of DENTISTRY in all  
its branches, no effort will be spared to render  
satisfaction in every case. If any have had op-  
erations performed which have not proved sat-  
isfactory, they are respectfully asked to call and  
have them renewed without charge.

11 Ladies and others visited at their res-  
idences, if desired.

Office at Mr. McCosh's Hotel

May 14.

11

NEW GOODS.

CHEAP & NEVER.

George Arnold

AS just received, and is now opening, as  
LARGE A STOCK OF FRESH  
GOODS as has ever been offered to the public  
in this place, and will be sold at the very low  
est prices—among which are CHEAP

Cloths, Tweeds, Cassimeres,

Summer Cloths, & Vestings,

with almost every article calculated for Gen-  
tlemen's wear.

11 The Ladies' attention

is particularly invited to a selection of beautiful

FANCY GOODS,

11

Plaid, Striped, & Plain Silks.

GINGHAMS, LAWNS, MUS. DELAINES,

Shawls, Bonnets, and

BONNET TRIMMINGS,

with almost every article in the line of busi-  
ness.

11 Please call, examine, and judge for  
yourselves.

Gettysburg, April 5.

6t

NEW STORE,

DR. J. LAWRENCE HILL, Principal.

11 The subscriber respectfully informs the  
public of Gettysburg and its vicinity, that  
he has opened an entire

NEW STOCK OF GOODS,

which he intends to sell at

The very Lowest Prices for CASH  
OR EXCHANGE FOR COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Believing that QUICK SALES, with SMALL  
PROFITS, when made for the money, and the  
naming the

Lowest Price at first

is more advantageous to both the buyer and the seller,  
he has concluded to try the principle in Get-  
tysburg, fully hoping that the community will  
sustain him in his exertions to give them satis-  
faction.

11 He has taken the Store known as "McClellan's Corner," on the N. E. point of "The Dia-  
mond," where he will always keep a general  
assortment of

DRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware,

QUEBEC SWABBING &c.

together with all other articles that comprise a  
general assortment of Housekeeping Goods.

Just opened a beautiful assortment of

BONNETS.

E. H. DOCWRA.

11

OVER'S BLACK INK for sale at Keller

Kurtz's Cheap Book Store, opposite the

Bank.

June 14.

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# THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

## THINGS THAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN.

About three years since the relations between this country and Great Britain were in that condition, that the people of both countries looked upon war as imminent, and the impression was general that it would be a long, a bloody, and a destructive contest. There was broad ground for the fear; and the trembling interests by which peace might be continued, and the dreadful alternative of war avoided, rested with the wise counsellors who had direction of the matters in discussion. Wisdom prevailed, and peace was unbroken. The jarring interests were regulated, and the two nations lapsed from their high wrought and fearful expectancies, into the rejoicings that were due to so great a consequence of diplomatic deliberations, as the continuation of peace between the most powerful nations of the old and the new world.

We are at peace with England; and we are more—we are the supporters of that portion of her people from which she has drawn the most numerous and reliable bodies of her soldiery, and we might add, perhaps, her seamen. It is a matter worthy of thought, therefore, to consider in what position England would have been placed had war actually broken out, and been in operation, while Ireland was suffering under the famine which has plunged her people to the very nadir point of misery and despair. It is a fearful state of things to contemplate, even in imagination, and it might have ended in tumbling the English central power into ruins.

Would it have been consonant with the spirit of vindictive warfare, that while our people were opposing England in battle, that a portion of the English people should feel the blessed influences of liberal charity dispensed by us? Would it have been permitted? Would it have been thought of, save by those whose ties of consanguinity would have lifted them above the hardening, and, we may add, debasing influences of warfare? No voice of condemnation would have been raised against America, for failing to relieve enemies, even though those enemies lingered on the verge of utter starvation; and it is but too probable that the dreadful affliction would have been hailed as one of the opportunities through which we might hope to come out of the contest victorious.

England might have gathered the distressed people into her arms, but that would still have carried with them the necessity of support; and with our immense granaries shut from them, and the prevalence of the famine in many of the States of Europe, it would have been a question of no common magnitude and difficulty, how to obtain the necessary supplies. Her own limits could not furnish even trifling relief, and it is difficult whether, in the absence of American supplies, her wealth could have purchased it. In such a case, to what a state would the proud English nation have been reduced! How impotent would be her huge Navy, wanting the minds and hands to direct and wake its thunders! How poorly fitted would she be to enter into a contest, when her armies would have to endeavor to earn their bread at the point of the bayonet in an enemy's country! Of how little account would be the bravery, skill, and science in her armies, while gaunt famine was paralyzing her people! Mountains of gold could not manufacture food, when the earth refused the materials.

It would have been a painful, and, perhaps, an unparalleled period; and the heart will swell with a deeper thankfulness, that while the desolations of war have not been felt, God has given to us the abundance which has been poured forth for the use and relief of a stricken people, to gain their blessings, to convert prejudices into love, to rouse the admiration of the people of Europe, and to afford to us the pleasing reflections which attend true and timely charity. We may be permitted to indulge in a little egotism in so great a matter, for Ireland has become a testimony, ever-living and grateful, of American sympathy and benevolence.—*U. S. Gazette.*

The export of Flour from New York for fifteen days from the first to the fifteenth instant, exceeded one hundred and seventy-four thousand barrels, averaging nearly twelve thousand barrels per day, and yet the demand is undiminished and the supply abundant.—The amount of flour exported from the U. States to Great Britain from the 1st of September last to the 14th of May, was one million six hundred and fifty-six thousand barrels. From September to the present time, therefore, the export of flour to Great Britain must have exceeded two millions of barrels. In the same time we have exported to the same country more than five hundred thousand barrels of corn meal, some two millions bushels of wheat, and how much corn I have no statistics before me to show. And yet the depots of provisions in the interior of our country are still reported to be well supplied and show no signs of exhaustion. What a picture does this present of the agricultural resources of the country?

The relief of the sufferers in Scotland, which has been sent from the U. States, has produced a most grateful sensation among the people. At Glasgow it has manifested itself in various acts of courtesy to Americans.

*Female Labor.*—Not far from 37,000,000 are yearly earned in Massachusetts, by females employed in the various factories and manufactories of straw hats, stocks, &c. About 40,000 females are thus annually employed.

## LOCOFOCO EXTRAVAGANCE OF THE MEXICAN WAR.

There is no doubt that the expenses of the Mexican war could be greatly curtailed, if the Administration would only exercise that economy which a prudent man feels it his duty to do when transacting business as an agent. Instead, however, of Polk and his advisers discharging their duty as they should, each day furnishes additional evidence of dereliction and waste. Such neglect, may, for the time being, draw flatteries around the President, who will sing hosannas right lustily; but there is no likelihood that permanent advantages will be secured to the administration or the locofoco party by this system. The people being honest themselves, expect and insist upon their servants practicing the same virtue.

History, when too late, will be recalled to the memories of the culpable ones and show them their end. The fate of Mr. Van Buren awaits those now in power; and fearful retribution will come upon those, who, for the last two years, have disregarded the behest of an intelligent constituency. The manner of merging this nation into war—the treatment which the commanders of our armies have received from the Administration and his friends in Congress—the Pass granted to the enemy of our country, Santa Anna—the tardiness of furnishing men and money to carry on a successful campaign—the neglect of the government in paying those who have been in actual service, and the waste and extravagance in conducting the war, will all be inquired into, when the next Congress assembles. And if these things are not satisfactorily accounted for, an incensed people will exercise their prerogative, and expel those in power from their places, in a manner no less severe than just. The people are not willing to see our quarrel with Mexico continued, as was the war with the Seminoles in Florida, to enrich a few party favorites, and bring distress upon every citizen in the land. This waste of blood and treasure might, ere this, have been brought to a close, honorable and advantageous to both nations. And instead of squandering millions of dollars of the people's money, to bury the brave and robust of our land, in the sands of Mexico, we might at this day be enjoying peace and prosperity, unparalleled in the annals of any nation. What should prevent us? Every foreign arrival brings large amounts of the precious metals to our seaboard cities, which, instead of securing plenty to the people, is given to a few partisans and admirers of the party in power, to secure their friendship and influence.—*Advocate.*

*General Taylor and the War.*—The following is an extract from a letter from a Southern gentleman, said to be one of the most shrewd and far-seeing men in the country.

"It is now certain that Gen. Taylor will be our next President; that is, if Providence will continue its protection over his life, as to this time it has done. His bright prospects are gall and wormwood to many a leading politician, and his advent to the Presidency will purify the political atmosphere of our country, and bring our Government back within the limits prescribed by the Constitution.

"The war with Mexico is becoming more and more serious; every victory we achieve defers the prospect of peace. The capture of the capital, which will soon be effected, will only add to the exasperation of that people.

## A LETTER FROM THE ARMY.

There is much speculation in the army as to what is to be the result—as to what is to be the winding up of this war with Mexico. I can see no other result than the subjugation of the country entirely—or at least in bringing it under the protection of the United States. As a nation, Mexico is blotted out of the list—the candle of her independence is burned down to the socket. If left to herself, she would, in a few months, from her utter inability to govern herself, be torn and divided by intestine commotions.—No protection whatever could be given either to life or property; there are no men in the country who could make head against the torrents of abuses that would at once creep into every department; there is no money or means with which to establish a new and stable government. What then is she able to do? This is a question for wise heads to answer. Too utterly hopeless to be left to herself, I expect the better plan would be at once to take her under our protection. Let some honest and well meaning man—there may be a few of them left—let some one of them be chosen or selected as President, and give him the assistance of a few thousand men to keep down revolutions, and all the hungry horde of leeches, who have so long preyed upon the country.

If they raised a *grito* or *pronunciamiento*, put them down by the bayonet—*pronunciamientos* would soon become confounding if the precious blood of those who started them was brought in jeopardy. Give but one of their revolutions a tragic turn—they have been costly farces heretofore—and the people would soon become sick of them.—These remarks have been hastily thrown together, but they may probably be as good as any speculations that can be offered. He who thinks that a lasting and beneficial peace can be made with Mexico, or believes that the American troops are soon to be withdrawn, is some one who has not been over the country—he starts in his belief from false premises, and judges a race of people by the ordinary rules which govern human nature, while it is notoriously a fact that they have long since thrown all ordinary rules at defiance. The Chinese, when they painted hideous faces upon their walls to frighten off the English invaders, were not a whit behind these people when they get up their tremendous proclamations, and flatter themselves into the belief that what they say in them is all true—that they really are a great people, and able to contend with those whom they profess to despise.

Yours, &c. G. W. K.

*The N. O. Delta and Picayune* both have translations of a lengthy manifesto, addressed by Santa Anna to the Mexicans, in which he reiterates, over and over again, his declaration "to fight and die for them." He concludes as follows—

Mexicans, my compatriots! examining my acts, and whether they correspond with my intentions. If the Sovereign Arbitr of nations has tried us in the cruel of misfortune, he has already begun to show his pity, in permitting us to form a constitution, which will be the anchor of safety in our tempests. I have sworn to it, I have signed it, and I will defend it. In relation to the independence and integrity of the territory, I hold but one opinion—it is engraven on my heart—to fight and die for them!

ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA.

*Quick Travelling.*—An army correspondent of the Arkansas Intelligencer, speaking of the advance of the Mexicans to Agua Nueva, and the order of Col. Marshall for the wagons to fall back on Buena Vista, says: "I shall never forget this retreat. The Mexican lancers in full force were not five minutes behind us when our squadron left Agua Nueva—the distance to Buena Vista ten miles, the road beautiful. You will understand how we travelled when I inform you that our empty wagons made the distance in thirty, and our loaded ones in forty minutes. Good race horse time."

*Honors to the Dead.*—As an appropriate conclusion to the patriotic and generous demonstration in New Orleans towards the returned volunteers, it was resolved upon by the citizens to have a military and civic funeral procession in honor of the dead. This took place on the afternoon of the 12th inst., when the remains of Col. McKee, Lieut. Colonel Clay, Capt. Willis, and other brave Kentuckians were escorted from the Arsenal to the steamer which was to convey them to their surviving friends. This procession is represented by the New Orleans papers to have been a solemn and very imposing pageant.

*Memorandum by an Intelligent Gentleman from Monroe City, Ohio.*—On the borders of Lake Michigan, there are now in store, ready for transportation, a million of bushels of breadstuffs. It is estimated that the means of transportation will not clear out the old stock before the new comes in. The crops in Ohio bid fair for a full average. The man mechanically obeyed, and Gen. Worth captured the shell whole. It was 12 inches in diameter, and weighed about 120 lbs.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Last year the trade of the Tide Water Canal was worth, at the market value of the produce which came down, seven millions of dollars. This year it is largely on the increase, and will amount, certainly, to ten millions of dollars. And each succeeding year, for many years to come, holds out the promise of a steady, progressive increase in the extent and value of the trade.

A man and two women went to preaching Millerism in the streets of Philadelphia on Monday night. One of the women, imagining herself to be Mother Eve, perambulated in a perfect state of nudity. The poor deluded creatures were taken care of, of course.

## DEATH OF REV. DR. CHALMERS.

EDINBURGH, Monday, May 31st, 1. P. M.—The deepest consternation was spread over the city of Edinburgh this morning, by the unexpected announcement that the Rev. Dr. Chalmers, the venerable father and leader of the Free Church of Scotland, had been discovered dead in his bed. On prosecuting our inquiries, we ascertained the melancholy intelligence was but too true; that the Rev. Dr., who attended church yesterday, and had retired to bed last night in his house at Morningside, near Edinburgh, apparently in perfectly good health, was discovered by his servant at an early hour this morning sitting up in bed dead. The legs of the body were crossed over each other, by one of them being drawn upwards to the knee of the other, and between them a basin was firmly retained, which it is supposed the aged divine must have taken into bed on experiencing the first access of the fatal attack, from feeling a disposition to vomit, such as might be created by any sudden apoplectic stroke, or even by spasm. The body was quite cold when discovered by the servant—Dr. Chalmers had been dead for some time.

Thus died one who has justly been extolled as the most distinguished and ablest of Scottish divines. Dr. Chalmers held both the degrees of D. D. and L. L. D.; and was the first Presbyterian minister who obtained an honorary degree from the University of Cambridge; and one of the few Scotchmen who have been elected a corresponding member of the Institute of France. His collected works fill twenty-five duodecimo volumes.

*The late Dr. Chalmers.*—The European Times, in announcing the death of the Rev. Dr. Chalmers, says:

"He expired as calmly, in Scotland, the other day, as the babe at its mother's breast—as placid, resigned, contentedly. No previous intimation showed that he was heir to nature's infirmity; the hand of disease was not upon him. His brilliant intellect was to have shed its light next day on the General Assembly. He was a great man—great in his power, in his mental supremacy, in his moral grandeur. Foremost amongst one of the most enlightened and best educated nations in the world, Dr. Chalmers was his country's idol—her favorite son.—Peace to his memory! He broke through the fetters of self-interest, in establishing the Free Church, and preferred the dictates of conscience, the sense of manly independence, to the smiles of power or the blandishments of a throne. In his life he was revered—in his death he is deeply, sincerely, affectionately mourned,"

*Appearance of the Potato Disease in Ireland.*—We copy the following notice from the letter of the Dublin correspondent of the Times:

"The weather continues most propitious, and the accounts of the grain crops from all quarters are of highly cheering nature. There is, however, one draw back to this gratifying intelligence, viz.: that the fatal potato pestilence has indubitably shown itself in various parts of the Queen's county, and in the vicinity of the town of Carlow. The stalk is described as looking healthy, presenting no external appearance of disease, but on a close examination of the root, near the tuber, the disease was quite visible, evidently progressing upward, and in a state of transition from a sickly state to decomposition; and what is more extraordinary the seed was in some cases sound, and the stalk green and healthy. This is a bad augury; but it is well to be prepared for failure so early, that hopes may not be raised which in all human probability will not be realized."

We regret to say that letters received by us this morning from Belfast and Waterford contain rumors to the same effect; but from other parts of the country the accounts are very satisfactory.—It affords, however, some consolation, even if we are compelled to anticipate the failure of this crop, that not above one-fourth of the usual amount has been planted; and that the breadth of land sown with wheat, oats, and other cereals is much greater than that of last year.—*Bell's Weekly Messenger, May 31.*

*Marquis D'Aligre.*—The correspondent of the Boston Atlas gives the following account of this wealthy nobleman, whose recent death was such a windfall to sundry institutions in Wall street, New York.

"He has cut off his only daughter with the smallest sum the law permitted—she will only have \$80,000 income. He has distributed the rest of his gigantic fortune in a most singular manner, among some two hundred persons of all ranks and characters. The knobs of a valuable pair of diamond ear rings, for example, are bequeathed to a Hospital, and the drops, worth \$4,000, to M. le Falcon, the opera singer, 'for the pleasure,' says the will, 'I had in hearing her sing once.' The annual income of the property, including seventy-one houses at Paris, was \$520,000, yet M. d'Aligre was so parsimonious, that seeing his servant one day with a smart looking hat, he reprimanded him for his extravagance. 'But it is the old hat you gave me; I had it ironed over for a franc.' 'Ah!' said M. d'Aligre, 'but I did not know it could be restored—here is the franc you paid—I will take the hat,' and he transferred the

*An Enterprising Yankee.*—In the packet ship Washington Irving, which sailed from Boston some days since, went passenger a young shoemaker from Quincy, under contract for one year, to take charge of a shoe factory in Liverpool, to instruct the operatives in the making of pegged shoes and boots—an art they do not understand in England yet.

*A Disagreeable Joke.*—The N. Y. Sun says that a lady residing in Portland, Maine, expecting a large company to tea, sent for a quantity of cream of tartar to raise her biscuits. By mistake tartar emetic was got. The biscuits were beautifully light, and the guests ate heartily; one lady exclaiming there "never was anything so nice." The meal was hardly over when the emetic began to work, and the gentlemen and ladies fell to vomiting with might and main.—One of the gents, a very fat man, imagining he was poisoned, sent for a doctor, but before that functionary arrived the medicine had taken a severe course, leaving the patient in as bad a condition as a cleanly person could well imagine.

## HIGH PRICES AND WORKING MEN.

The Norristown Herald says:—We have several locofoco papers in the interior of this State are endeavoring to make political capital out of the present high prices of produce of all kinds, which they assure the farmer is one of the blessings bestowed by Mr. Polk, through the tariff of 1846, upon the people!—Every one (locofofo editors included) knows that the present high prices were occasioned by the failure of the crops in Great Britain and Ireland, and in many countries on the continent of Europe, reducing a vast number of people to a state of starvation, and causing the death of thousands. That Polk caused this famine, as the locofoco papers assert, if their language means anything, is rather more than his political opponents are willing to charge him with, though they little doubt his disposition to do *anything* that he might suppose would promote his personal or party views.

But if the present high prices of agricultural products are, as the locofoco papers assert, the effect of the Tariff of '46, that Tariff would seem to be very unequal in its operations. Mechanics and working men do not find their labor more

request nor their prices increased since the passage of the new Tariff, while the prices of provisions are such as to render it difficult for many to procure even the bare necessities of life. As this seems to be the effect of *design* on the part of the administration, we would recommend an early revision of its work by the same skillful hands which have accomplished such wonders.

*Gen. Cass said, in one of his speeches in the Senate, that the victories our arms*

*had gained in Mexico had caused us to be honorably known in Europe, and that this honor was cheaply purchased at the cost of the war. We have noticed what has been said in the British papers in relation to those victories, and also what has been said in relation to the supplies of food which have been sent to Ireland for the relief of the starving population of that ill-fated country, and have no doubt that our charity has done vastly more for our honor and glory than was done by all the victories that our troops have won in Mexico. If our object is to make ourselves loved and respected in foreign lands, it is much cheaper as well better that we should employ our energies in benefiting rather than destroying mankind. The Jamestown, with her cargo for the relief of the starving Irish, achieved more for the honor of our country than she would have done if she had fought fifty battles on the high sea and came off victorious in all.—Louisville Journal.*

*Speculation.*—So confident were the New York flour speculators of receiving favorable news from Europe, that so soon as the steamer was telegraphed, they purchased several thousand barrels at an advance of a shilling per barrel. Of course they were sadly bitten when they received the news!

The Journal des Debats publishes a letter dated Konigsberg, the 16th ult., which states that 700 Jews of that city had agreed to transfer the celebration of their Sabbath from Saturday to Sunday. This measure is regarded as a remarkable proof of the tendency felt by the Jews to assimilate themselves to Christians in religious practices.

*A Mother and Son on the Scaffold.*—A mother and her son were recently executed at Pontiers, France, upon the same scaffold, for the crimes of theft, assassination and parricide. The mother incited the son to the crimes which they publicly expiated. The hardened and depraved character of the wretched woman, was manifest up to the last moment.

*Suicidal Mania.*—There appears to be a perfect mania for suicide raging in the city of New York. Something like a dozen successful and unsuccessful attempts were made there last week. There were two attempts on Friday night, one by Mrs. Jacob Lane, the other by James Bennett—both on account of the faithlessness of their matrimonial partners. Bernard Slattery, who was derelict from the effects of ship fever, jumped out of the fourth story window of his lodgings, and was instantly killed.

We wonder what were President Polk's feelings upon reading this paragraph?

*Death of Prince Jerome Bonaparte.*—Prince Jerome Bonaparte, eldest son of the youngest and last surviving brother of the Emperor, of Jerome, Ex-King of Westphalia, died lately at Florence, aged 33. This young man had been suffering from a disease of the spine.

*Hatching Fish.*—Hatching eggs by artificial heat is well known and extensively practised in China, as is also the hatching of fish. The sale of spawn for this purpose forms an important branch of trade in China. The fishermen collect with care, on the margin and surface of the water, all the gelatinous matters that contain spawn fish, which is then placed in an egg shell, which has been fresh emptied through a small hole, which is then stopped, and the shell placed under a setting fowl. In a few days the Chinese break the shell in warm water; (warmed by the sun.) The young fish are then kept in water until they are large enough to be placed in a pond.—This plan in some measure counteracts the great destruction of spawn by troll nets, which have caused the extinction of many fisheries.—*Martin's China.*

More than \$100,000 have been collected in the U. States for the relief of Ireland.

From the Cleveland Herald.

*Hanging Native Mexican Citizens.*

Among all the inconsistencies which have appeared on the part of the Administration in regard to the boundary of Texas and the war, none are more glaring than its course respecting Santa Fe. It will be remembered by all that the President claimed the Rio Grande, from its mouth to its source, as the western boundary of Texas. He never claimed that the United States were entitled to any territory except such as was embraced in Texas. It will be remembered, further, that prior to the commencement of the war Texas had formed a State Constitution, and been admitted as a State into the Union.

But, notwithstanding all this, the President, after conquering Santa Fe, has set up a civil government there; so that, if it be true that the Rio Grande is the true boundary of Texas, then *Santa Fe* is in Texas, and there are two civil governments there—one the government of the State of Texas, the other the civil government set up by the President.

Now, if any portion of the people within a State rebel against the Government, it is the duty of the President of the U. States, acting under the Constitution, to put down that rebellion. And, in order to